A

LETTER

TO A

Right Honourable Patriot;

Upon the GLORIOUS SUCCESS at

QUEBEC,

In which is drawn a

PARALLEL

BETWEEN A

GOOD and BAD GENERAL,

A Scene exhibited, wherein are introduced,

(Besides others)

Three of the Greatest Names in Britain;

And a particular ACCOUNT of the Manner of

GENERAL WOLFE's DEATH,

With a POSTSCRIPT, which enumerates the other Conquests mentioned in the LONDON ADDRESS.

BY

MR. GROVE OF RICHMOND.

——Be just and fear not. SHAKESP.

He mov'd not, but a wounded Frenchman fell
To mark his Passage. See Page 18.

——*Juvenis medios moriturus in hostes*
Irruit; & quâ tela videt densissima tendit.
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A

LETTER, &c.

SIR,

IT is a very great Misfortune to any Country, where haughty, proud and ſelf-intereſted Men are intruſted with the Adminiſtration of public Affairs. Such was the Caſe when the late Duke of *L——le* preſided at the Head of the Miniſtry in *Scotland*, in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second. Biſhop *Burnet* ſpeaks of him, *as a Man of a blundering Underſtanding, and who was proud beyond Expreſſion; abject to thoſe he was obliged to ſtoop to, but haughty to all others.* After he has given us this hateful Character *of an inſolent, abject Miniſter*, he relates the Miſchiefs the Nation ſuffered while he bore Sway.

Mr. *Gordon*'s Obſervations are very pithy and juſt, where he ſpeaks of haughty Men in Offices: *Power without Politeneſs and Complacency*, ſays he, *is at beſt diſtaſteful, often hated, amiable when it knows how to condeſcend. A mean Man of great Quality and Figure (for ſuch there are) teaches others to ſcorn him, by his ſhewing he ſcorns them. Affability therefore, accompanied with good Senſe, which guards it from exceeding, is the Art of keeping great Splendor from growing offenſive to the reſt of the World.*

It has been obſerved where proud and haughty Generals obtain the chief Command of Armies, admitting them to be well acquainted with military Affairs, they have, from inflicting ſevere Puniſhments for trifling Offences, ſoon drawn on themſelves the Hatred of the Soldiery. Very true it is, imperious Commanders, rarely if ever know how to ſhew Mercy: And therefore in ſuch Armies nothing reigns ſave Diſcontent and private Complaints, while their Commanders become remarkably diſtinguiſhable for having entertained high Opinions *of their Self-ſufficiency*, and conſequently above Advice. Should old experienced Officers, out of the Duty they owe their Sovereign and Country, preſume ſo to do, thoſe faithful Gentlemen are heard with a diſdainful Air, and treated diſreſpectfully. Such Behaviour makes them leave their Generals to purſue their own conceited

ceited Plans, until by Degrees they lead themſelves by ſome Fatality or other (not to ſay Cowardice) to neglect *a few lucky Minutes* that offer, whereby they might gain *immortal Honours!* Inſtead of which, they, by refuſing to lay hold of *Victory*, though handed out to them, afterwards moſt juſtly fall from the Height of State, to be *the Contempt and Deriſion* of the generous and brave Part of Mankind.

On the other hand, a great Commander who is diffident of himſelf, humble and reſpectful to his Officers and Soldiers, keeps in continual Remembrance what Mr. *Pope* has elegantly aſked:

Where is the Man who Counſel can beſtow,
Still pleas'd to teach, nor yet too proud to know?

Such a General was the *brave WOLFE*, as appears from his Actions; *for though he could beſtow Counſel and teach others, yet he was not above being adviſed himſelf:* And it may be truly ſaid, *That he was an Ornament to the Army, and the Parent of the Soldiery.*

What might not a Nation therefore expect from an Army thus conducted, eſpecially when the noble Views of a General are ſeconded with the greateſt Chearfulneſs by the Fleet under ſuch brave Admirals as *Saunders*, *Durell* and *Holmes?* And it may with great Juſtice be averred from what we have heard, that the Generals, the Admirals, the

Officers, the Soldiers, and the Seamen were ſo united in brotherly Affection and Zeal for the Service of their moſt gracious Sovereign and the Honour of *Britain*, that they ſeemed to be *but as one Man*. Oh! happy, happy Country, to be bleſſed with ſuch Leaders, ſuch Soldiers, and ſuch Seamen!

But to proceed: As ſoon as the People were fully appriſed of the important Expedition this Part of our Armies and Fleets were ſent upon, they waited with Impatience to hear of the Progreſs of thoſe gallant Men.

The firſt authentic Accounts which we received were printed by Authority, on the Sixteenth of *October* laſt, and were contained in two Letters, (brought by Lieutenant *Percival*) addreſſed to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary PITT, the one from General *Wolfe*, and the other from Vice Admiral *Saunders*, dated *September* the ſecond, and were both couched in humble though in ſtrong Terms, becoming heroic Officers.

The General, in his Letter, firſt relates the many Difficulties he had met with in his March towards *Quebec*, before his unſucceſsful Attack of the *French* Intrenchments. What paſſed, on that Occaſion, I ſhall here lay before you in his own Words:

" Prepa-

" Preparations were accordingly made for an " Engagement. The thirty-firſt of *July* in the " Forenoon, the Boats of the Fleet were filled " with Grenadiers, and a Part of Brigadier " *Monckton*'s Brigade from the Point of *Levi*: " The two Brigades under the Brigadiers *Town-* " *ſhend* and *Murray* were ordered to be in Readi- " neſs to paſs the Ford, when it ſhould be thought " neceſſary. To facilitate the Paſſage of this " Corps, the Admiral had placed the *Centurion* " in the Channel, ſo that ſhe might check the " Fire of the lower Battery which commanded " the Ford: This Ship was of great Uſe, as her " Fire was very judiciouſly directed. A great " Quantity of Artillery was placed upon the E- " minence, ſo as to batter and enfilade the Left " of their Intrenchments.

" From the Veſſel which run a-ground, near- " eſt in, I obſerved, that the Redoubt was too " much commanded to be kept without very " great Loſs; and the more, as the two-armed " Ships could not be brought near enough to co- " ver both with their Artillery and Muſquetry, " which I at firſt conceived they might. But as " the Enemy ſeemed in ſome Confuſion, and we " were prepared for an Action, I thought it a " proper Time to make an Attempt upon their " Intrenchment. Orders were ſent to the Briga- " diers General to be ready with the Corps under

" their

" their Command. Brigadier *Monckton* to land, " and the Brigadiers *Townſhend* and *Murray* to " paſs the Ford.

" At a proper Time of the Tide, the Signal " was made, but in rowing towards the Shore, " many of the Boats grounded upon a Ledge " that runs off a conſiderable Diſtance. This Ac- " cident put us into ſome Diſorder, loſt a great " deal of Time, and obliged me to ſend an Of- " ficer to ſtop Brigadier *Townſhend*'s March, whom " I then obſerved to be in Motion. While the " Seamen were getting the Boats off, the Enemy " fired a Number of Shells and Shot, but did " no conſiderable Damage. As ſoon as this Diſ- " order could be ſet a little to Rights, and the " Boats were ranged in a proper Manner, ſome " of the Officers of the Navy went with me, to " find a better Place to land. We took one flat- " bottomed Boat with us to make the Experi- " ment, and as ſoon as we had found a fit Part " of the Shore, the Troops were ordered to diſ- " embark, thinking it not yet too late for the " Attempt.

" The thirteen Companies of Grenadiers, and " two hundred of the Second Royal American " Battalion, got firſt on Shore. The Grenadiers " were ordered to form themſelves into four di- " ſtinct Bodies, and to begin the Attack, ſup- " ported by Brigadier *Monckton*'s Corps, as ſoon

" as

" as the Troops had paſſed the Ford, and were
" at hand to aſſiſt. But whether from the Noiſe
" and Hurry at landing, or from ſome other
" Cauſe, the Grenadiers, inſtead of forming
" themſelves as they were directed, run on im-
" petuouſly towards the Enemy's Intrenchments
" in the utmoſt Diſorder and Confuſion, with-
" out waiting for the Corps which were to ſuſtain
" them, and join in the Attack. Brigadier
" *Monckton* was not landed, and Brigadier *Town-*
" *ſhend* was ſtill at a conſiderable Diſtance, tho'
" upon his March to join us, in very great Or-
" der. The Grenadiers were checked by the
" Enemy's firſt Fire, and obliged to ſhelter them-
" ſelves in or about the Redoubt, which the
" *French* abandoned upon their Approach. In
" this Situation they continued for ſome Time,
" unable to form under ſo hot a Fire, *and having*
" *many gallant Officers wounded, who (careleſs of*
" *their Perſons) had been ſolely intent upon their*
" *Duty.* I ſaw the abſolute Neceſſity of calling
" them off, that they might form themſelves be-
" hind Brigadier *Monckton*'s Corps, which was
" now landed and drawn up on the Beach, in
" extreme good Order.

" By this new Accident, and this ſecond De-
" lay, it was near Night, a ſudden Storm came
" on, and the Tide began to make; ſo that I
" thought it moſt adviſeable not to perſevere in
" ſo difficult an Attack, leſt (in Caſe of a Re-
" pulſe)

" pulſe) the Retreat of Brigadier *Townſhend*'s " Corps might be hazardous and uncertain.

" Our Artillery had a great Effect upon the " Enemy's Left, where Brigadiers *Townſhend* and " *Murray* were to have attacked; and, it is pro- " bable, that if thoſe Accidents I have ſpoken " of had not happened, we ſhould have pene- " trated there, whilſt our Left and Centre (more " remote from our Artillery) muſt have bore all " the Violence of their Muſquetry.

" The *French* did not interrupt our March. " Some of their Savages came down to murder " ſuch wounded as could not be brought off, " and to ſcalp the Dead, as their Cuſtom is."

It was in this Attack (as has been confidently reported and aſſerted for Truth in one of the Magazines and the public Papers) that the following very ſurprizing Matter happened, viz.

That Captain *Ochterlony* and Enſign *Peyton*, both of the Royal *American* Battalion, were left wounded in the Field of Battle. The Captain's was mortal, but the Enſign had only his Knee-pan ſhattered. They lay in that miſerable Condition not far from each other, two Savages ruſhed upon them armed with nothing but their diabolical Knives; the firſt ſeized on Captain *Ochterlony* *,

terlony, which Mr. *Peyton* perceiving, who lay reclining on his Fuſee, diſcharged it, and the Savage dropt immediately on the Body of his intended Prey. The other Savage upon this, advanced with much Eagerneſs to Mr. *Peyton*, who had no more than Time to diſengage his Bayonet, and conceal its Diſpoſition; with one Arm he warded off the purpoſed Blow, and with the other ſtruck him to the Heart. Nevertheleſs, the Savage though fallen, renewed his Attempts; inſomuch, that Mr. *Peyton* was obliged to repeat his Blows, which at laſt put an End to the Brute's Life. Soon after, a ſtraggling Grenadier, (who had happily eſcaped the Slaughter of his Companions) paſſing over thoſe who lay dead and wounded, ſtumbled upon Captain *Ochterlony*, and readily offered him his Service; the Captain, with the Spirit and Bravery of a true *Briton*, replied,---- "Friend, I thank you! but with re- "ſpect to me, the Muſquet or Scalping-knife "will be only a more ſpeedy Deliverance from "Pain; I have but a few Minutes to live. Go, "make haſte, and tender your Service where "there is a Poſſibility it may be uſeful." At the ſame time he pointed to Mr. *Peyton*, who was then endeavouring to crawl away on the Sand. The Grenadier took Mr. *Peyton* on his back, and conveyed him to the Boat; but not without each receiving a Wound, Mr. *Peyton*'s

in his Back, and his Reſcuer in his Shoulder *.—*It is hoped this Grenadier has met with a ſuitable Reward for his Compaſſion, and gallant Attempt; and, in ſhort, it is a great Pity that ſo brave a Man's Name is not publickly known.*

The General concludes his Letter to his Honour PITT, in theſe Words,

" To the uncommon Strength of the Coun-
" try, the Enemy have added (for the Defence
" of the River) a great Number of floating
" Batteries and Boats; by the Vigilance of theſe
" and the *Indians* round our different Ports, it
" has been impoſſible to execute any thing by
" Surprize: We have had almoſt daily Skirmiſhes
" with theſe Savages, in which they are gene-
" rally defeated; but not without loſs on our
" Side."

* This Captain *Ochterlony*, who behaved ſo generous and gallantly in his laſt Moments, was, as I am informed, a Native of *North-Britain*; and had ſerved as Lieutenant in the *Scotch-Dutch* Brigade, during the laſt War, with Honour and Reputation. In the Beginning of this War, he was admitted to the ſame Rank in the Service of *Great-Britain*, and in the *American* Regiment. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his Gallantry and his military Endowments at the Siege of *Louiſbourg*, and on other Occaſions, ſo as to attract the Notice and Eſteem of his General, who conferred on him the Command of a Company; and he fell in the Prime of Age, juſtly regretted, as one of the moſt accompliſhed young Gentlemen in the Service.

" By

" By the Liſt of diſabled Officers (many of " whom are of Rank) you may perceive, Sir, " that the Army is much weakened : by the Na- " ture of the River, the moſt formidable Part " of this Armament is deprived of the Power " of acting ; yet we have almoſt the whole Force " of Canada to oppoſe. In this Situation, there " is ſuch a Choice of Difficulties, that I own my- " ſelf at a Loſs how to determine. *The Affairs* " *of* Great Britain, *I know, require the moſt vigor-* " *ous Meaſures ; but then the Courage of a handful* " *of brave Men ſhould be exerted only, where there* " *is ſome Hope of a favourable Event.* However, " you may be aſſured, Sir, that the ſmall Part " of the Campaign which remains, ſhall be em- " ployed (as far as I am able) for the Honour " of his Majeſty, and the Intereſt of the Na- " tion ; in which I am ſure of being well ſe- " conded by the Admiral, and by the Generals. " HAPPY IF OUR EFFORTS here can contribute " to the Succeſs of his Majeſty's Arms in other " Parts of *America*."

The Admiral in his Letter, after giving a full Detail of the Steps taken by himſelf and the General, ſince they were employed in this Service, proceeds in his Narrative thus.

" On the 31ſt, General WOLFE determined " to land a Number of Troops above the Falls " of *Montmorenci*, in order to attack the Ene- " my's Lines; to cover which, I placed the *Cen-* " *turion* in the Channel, between the Iſle of *Or-* " *leans* and the Falls, and ran on Shore, at High " Water, two Catts which I had armed for that " Purpoſe, againſt two ſmall Batteries and two " Redoubts, where our Troops were to land. " About Six in the Evening they landed; but " the General not thinking it proper to perſe- " vere in the Attack, ſoon after, Part of them " re-imbarked, and the reſt croſſed the Falls " with General WOLFE; upon which, to pre- " vent the two Catts from falling into the Ene- " my's Hands (they being then dry on Shore) " I gave Orders to take the Men out, and ſet " them on fire, which was accordingly done.

" On the 5th of Auguſt, in the Night, I ſent " twenty flat-bottomed Boats up the River, to " the *Sutherland*, to embark twelve Hundred " and Sixty of the Troops, with Brigadier-Ge- " neral *Murray*, from a Poſt we had taken on " the South Shore. I ſent Admiral *Holmes* up " to the *Sutherland*, to act in Concert with him, " and give him all the Aſſiſtance the Ships and " Boats could afford. At the ſame time, I di- " rected Admiral *Holmes* to uſe his beſt Endea- " vours to get at, and deſtroy the Enemy's Ships

" above

" above the Town; and to that Purpoſe I or-
" dered the *Loweſtoffe*, and *Hunter* Sloop, with
" two armed Sloops, and two Catts with Provi-
" ſions, to paſs *Quebec* and join the *Sutherland*;
" but the Wind holding weſterly, it was the
" 27th of *Auguſt* before they got up, which was
" the fourth Attempt they had made to gain
" their Paſſage.

" On the 25th, at Night, Admiral *Holmes* and
" General *Murray*, with Part of the Troops, re-
" turned; they had met with and deſtroyed a
" Magazine of the Enemy's Cloathing, ſome
" Gunpowder, and other Things; and Admiral
" *Holmes* had been ten or twelve Leagues above
" the Town, but found it impracticable at that
" Time to get farther up.

" General *WOLFE* having reſolved to quit
" the Camp at *Montmorenci* and go above the
" Town, in hopes of getting between the Enemy
" and their Proviſions (ſuppoſed to be in the
" Ships there) and by that Means force them to
" an Action; I ſent up, on the 29th at Night,
" the *Seahorſe* and two armed Sloops, with two
" Cats laden with Proviſions, to join the reſt a-
" bove *Quebec*; and having taken off all the Ar-
" tillery from the Camp at *Montmorenci*, on the 3d
" Inſtant in the Forenoon the Troops embarked
" from thence, and landed at *Point Levi*.

" The

" The 4th at Night, I ſent all the flat-bottom'd " Boats up, and this Night a Part of the Troops " will march up the South Shore, above the " Town, to be embarked in the Ships and Veſſels " there. Admiral *Holmes* is alſo gone up again to " aſſiſt in their future Operations, and to try if, " with the Aſſiſtance of the Troops, it is practi- " cable to get at the Enemy's Ships.

" As General *WOLFE* writes by this Oppor- " tunity, he will give you an Account of his " Part of the Operations, and his Thoughts what " further may be done for his Majeſty's Ser- " vice. The Enemy appear numerous, and ſeem " to be ſtrongly poſted; but let the Event be " what it will, we ſhall remain here as long as the " Seaſon of the Year will permit.

" Before Admiral *Durell* got into the River, " three Frigates and ſeventeen Sail, with Provi- " ſions, Stores, and a few Recruits, got up, and " are thoſe we are ſo anxious, if poſſible, to deſtroy.

" Yeſterday I recevied a Letter from General " *Amherſt* (to whom I had no Opportunity of " writing ſince I have been in the River) dated, " Camp of *Crown-Point*, *Auguſt* the 7th; where- " in he only deſires I would ſend Tranſports and " a Convoy to *New-York*, to carry to *England* ſix " Hundred and ſeven Priſoners taken at the Sur- " render of *Niagara*.

" I ſhould

" I ſhould have wrote to you ſooner from hence,
" but while my Diſpatches were preparing, Ge-
" neral *WOLFE* was taken very ill; he has been
" better ſince, but is ſtill greatly out of Order."

Thus ſtood the Affair relating to *Quebec* upon the firſt Expreſs, and as the Letters fully demonſtrated that the ſtricteſt Harmony reigned between the Army and Fleet, it made every faithful Subject read thoſe Diſpatches with the greateſt Pleaſure. ---- However, we did not intirely give over all Hopes of receiving ſtill more favourable News, ſince our Forces had only met with a Check, (and not Repulſe as ſome would have it) and that even ſo far as to carry our Hope of yet hearing before the End of the Campaign of their having ſucceeded in the hazardous Enterprize they were engaged in, *and which, as it has been ſaid, was one of the moſt important Views of the preſent War.*

We being in this Situation, it put me in Mind of a REJECTED * dramatical Piece now in my Poſſeſſion, the firſt Scene of which I apprehend will ſuit very well, upon Account of the uncertain State we were in after the Arrival of the firſt Expreſs.

* Conſtantia, or the Faithful Lovers, a Tragedy.

In

In ſhort, ſeeing what has ſince moſt gloriouſly happened, I have had no other Trouble than that of placing the Names of ſome of the higheſt Characters, inſtead of thoſe who are mentioned in the Dramatis Perſonæ.

[Enter his Moſt S----d M---- *G*----, K---- of *G*---- *B*-----; *G*----- P---- of *W*----, P---- *E*----*d*, his Honour Mr. S---- *P*--*tt*, Lords and Attendants.]

K. *G*. My noble Lords, we live in hourly hope
Of high Events, importing much our State:
The Scales of War are pois'd, and now, perhaps,
Deciding Fortune turns the ruling Beam
For, or againſt us.--Would the News were come!
'Tis ſtill a Torment to ſubſiſt in Doubt.

S. *P*. —— *Wolfe!* a moſt valiant General,
Suſtains your Cauſe againſt the *hoſtile French*.
A glorious Victor, — if he wins the Day!

P. *W*. How can he chuſe but win—who never loſt?
His Fame inſures a Certainty of Conqueſt.

K. *G*. But War is ſtill uncertain at the beſt,
And Victory too dear — when bought with Blood:
I wiſh the Conteſt ended!

P. *W*. ———— Soon, my Lord,
Like the bright Morning beaming from the Skies,
Shall Fortune hail your Wiſhes.

Theſe

Theſe laſt Words were no ſooner ſpoken, but two Officers arrive, and bring the important News of the taking *QUEBEC*, and the unfortunate Loſs of the glorious *WOLFE* in the Attack: Upon this the Grand Characters (as the Poet makes it) proceed to ſpeak, after Captain *D——s* is introduced by Lord *A——*, as follows:

K. *G.* ——————— Here comes *D——s!*
Welcome, good *D——s*; what Tidings have you brought;
If we may judge your Air—your News is grateful.
D. The Field indeed is won——The Honour's ours!
K. *G.* Publiſh this happy Triumph thro' the Land,
Till the loud Joy is heard from Shore to Shore.
D. Stop, gracious Sovereign!—Conqueſt tho' your own,
Diſplays the Face of Grief——*and mortal Happineſs*
Is never pure, when pureſt from Allay—
Your General is no more—*Brave WOLFE* is ſlain!
K. *G. WOLFE*!—unhappy!—then is Fortune faithleſs,
Reſuming treacherous what ſhe laviſh gave;
Too cruel in her Kindneſs.
——————————— *WOLFE* killed!

P. *W.* He was too great,——too good,——too brave to live.

P. *E.* I drop a Tear in honour to his Worth!

S. P. I add my Grief, to ſwell the general Woe;

He was a gallant Man!——

K. *G.* ——————— How did he die?

'Twas hard his Lawrels ſhould be ſtain'd with Blood!

D. I will relate the Matter as I can,

" The Signal given, our Front full over-preſs'd

" At firſt gave way——when fir'd with generous Warmth

" *The valiant* WOLFE, by Threats and Promiſes,

" Renew'd the Charge, and ruſh'd like *Mars* impetuous

" Amidſt the thickeſt Battle:—

" *He mov'd not, but a wounded* Frenchman *fell*

" *To mark his Paſſage:—not a Blow he ſtruck,*

" *But Fancy ſaw an Enemy's Soul in Air,*

" *Steal from his bloody Sword, and reek to Heaven!*

" Thus, as he ſtill advanced his manly Arm

" *Whole Heaps around him periſhed.*

K. *G.* ——————— Stop thee there,

And tell me how he dy'd.

D. ——————— There lies my Grief.

I ſaw th' expiring Hero as he fell,

Amidſt the ſanguine Trophy he had rais'd;

This Arm ſuſtained his laſt Remains of Life,

His Valour ſtreaming thro' unnumber'd Wounds,

While

While thus he feebly cry'd,—" *I die for* Britain;
" *Commend me to the King*;— *Intreat his Goodneſs*
" *To my tender Mother.*"—He cou'd ſay no more;
For Death forbid the Utterance.

K. *G.* ——— He ſaid too little——D—s.
Now by my Honours, Lords, ſo much I prize
My brave WOLFE's noble Mind; —ſo much lament
His moſt untimely Loſs: I mean to ſtretch
My Gratitude, to ſhew how much I lov'd him.

P. *W.* You cannot over-pay ſuch Services,
Or ſet his Merit at too high a Rate *.

SCENE cloſes.

The

* *Virgil's Æn.* 9. tranſlated by *Dryden*, has furniſhed me with ſome beautiful Lines, which I ſhall here apply upon this important Occaſion:

O glorious WOLFE! For if my Verſe can give
Immortal Life, your Fame ſhall ever live:
Fix'd as the CAPITOL's Foundation lies,
And ſpread where-e're the *Britiſh Streamers* flies!

Hear the immortal Poet again,

Soon haſty Fame, thro' the ſad City bears
The mournful Meſſage to the Mother's Ears:
An icy Cold benumbs her Limbs: She ſhakes;
Her Cheeks the Blood, her Hand the Web forſakes,
——— She rends her Hair,
And fills with loud Laments the liquid Air:
Thus then my lov'd YOUNG WOLFE appears;
Thus looks the Prop of my declining Years.

The Account of the wonderful Succeſs that attended this Expedition was publiſhed by Authority; contained in Three Letters (brought by Colonel *Hale* and Captain *Douglas.*) The 1ſt from the Hon. Gen. *Monckton*, who was wounded in the Action; the 2d, from the Hon. Brigadier General *Townſend* *; and the 3d, from

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Was't on this Face my famiſh'd Fyes I fed,
Ah, how unlike the Living is the Dead!
And cou'dſt thou leave me, Cruel, thus alone,
Not one kind Kiſs from a departing Son!
No Look, no laſt Adieu, before he went,
In an ill-boding Hour to Slaughter ſent,
Cold on the Ground, and preſſing foreign Clay,
To *Gallic* Dogs, perhaps he lies a Prey!
Nor was I near to cloſe his dying Eyes,
To waſh his Wounds, to weep his Obſequies;
To call about his Corps his crying Friends,
Or ſpread the Mantle (made for other Ends)
On his dear Body, which I wove with Care,
Nor did my daily Pains, or nightly Labour ſpare.
Where ſhall I find his Corps, what Earth ſuſtains
His Trunk diſmember'd, and his cold Remains?
Her Shrieks and Moans ſo pierce the *Royal* Ears,
As damps the Triumph, and augment his *Cares*;
Nor young *E——d* cou'd the Sight ſuſtain,
Nor aged *C—f—d* his Tears reſtrain:
But the Royal ——— ſent ———
To bear the madding Mother to *her Court.*
And now the Trumpet terribly from far,
With rattling Clangor rouſe the *bloody* War.

* This General's Letter, every one muſt own is wrote in the Language and Style of a Gentleman, and becoming a noble Commander, who was then deeply engaged in Buſineſs of the greateſt Conſequence; of which there are inconteſtable Proofs.

Admiral

Admiral *Saunders*. The latter, in his Letter, gives us a Detail of what happened after he had ſent his firſt Letter, in reſpect to his and the General's Progreſs, in order to draw the *French* to an Engagement near *Quebec*.

Here follows Part of what the Admiral further ſays upon the Occaſion:

" *When General WOLFE*, and the Troops " with him had landed, *the Difficulty of gaining* " *the Top of the Hill is ſcarce credible*; *it was ſteep* " *in its Aſcent and high, and had no Path where* " *two could go a-breaſt, but they were obliged to* " *pull themſelves up by the Stumps and Boughs of* " *Trees that covered the Declivity.*

" A little before Ten (on the 13th of Sept.) " both Armies were formed, and the Enemy " began the Attack. Our Troops received their " Fire, and reſerved their own, advancing till " they were ſo near as to run in upon them, and " puſh them with their Bayonets; by which, " in a very little Time the *French* gave way, and " fled to the Town in the utmoſt Diſorder, and " with great Loſs; for our Troops purſued them " quite to the Walls, and killed many of them " upon the Glacis, and in the Ditch; and if the " Town had been further off, the whole *French* " Army muſt have been deſtroyed."

This

This Succeſs was dearly purchaſed, by the Loſs of our brave General, who was wounded in the beginning of the Action; yet he continued the Fight. Soon after he received a Second; ſtill he purſued it till he received a Third in his Breaſt, which proved mortal; but he did not die before he had the Satisfaction of being told, the Day was ours. *I die contented then*, the Hero cried; *my Life was due to my Country*; *happy, if I have been the Means of adding Conqueſt and Glory to it* *:——In Truth, he cloſed a well-ſpent Life, by an Action which throws a Luſtre upon the Arms of *Britain*. An anonymous Author ſays, "like the old "*Theban*, he died and conquered; the Affliction "of the Army beſt ſpeaks his Merit: *He was* "*the ſincere Friend, the Gentleman, and the Sol-* "*dier*: At a time of Life, when many have but "the Command of a Company, he had raiſed "himſelf by his Merit almoſt to the Top of his "Profeſſion. It is to be hoped his grateful "Country will decree thoſe Honours to his "breathleſs Corps, as living he would undoubt-"edly have received."

* It was one of the moſt regular Battles that ever was fought; there were no Entrenchments, no Rivers, no Banks, nor Woods to give one any Advantage over the other. *Montcalm*, indeed, had greater Experience in the Art of War than *Wolfe*; but *Wolfe* was more brave and intrepid than *Montcalm*.

ALVIANO the *Venetian* General acted the like intrepid Part as General *WOLFE* has done, for though he was dangerouſly wounded at the Battle of *Agnadel*, in the Year 1509 (where *Lewis* XII. King of *France*, commanded his Army in Perſon) yet he would not ſuffer himſelf to be carried off, ſo that when he was taken Priſoner, after the Loſs of the Battle, and brought to the King, his Face was ſo beſmeared with Blood, that he was hardly known; and thoſe who carried him, aſſured that Prince, that when he was taken, he was endeavouring to rally ſome of his ſhattered Troops. Notwithſtanding which ALVIANO recovered, and was no ſooner releaſed, but his grateful Maſters made this great Soldier, General of all their Forces, and he had the Satisfaction to live long enough to ſee the Affairs of the Republic take a favourable Turn, and juſt as he was going to beſiege *Breſſia* he died of a violent Fever, which City, after his Death, was however taken, as *Quebec* has been ſince the Death of General *WOLFE*.

ALVIANO's Death was as great a Concern to the People of *Venice*, as *WOLFE*'s has been to thoſe of *Great-Britain*, and much more to the Soldiery, who kept his Body twenty-five Days, carried it about as they marched with great Solemnity, and then it was brought to *Venice*, and by

by a public Decree was honourably buried in St. *Stephen*'s Church, where his Tomb is at this Day to be ſeen; and by order of the *Senate*, his Widow and Children were provided for at the public Charge, and that in ſo reſpectful and generous a Way, as to reflect Honour on that illuſtrious and renowned Republic.

The *Monitor* (*Oct.* 27, 1759.) has traced in a moſt beautiful Manner, the Steps taken by our Nation, from 1670, down to this preſent Year 1759, as to the Attempts that have been made to diſpoſſeſs the *French* of *Quebec* (which was founded by them in the Year 1608.) —— In fact, they have always had an Eye towards extending their Power and Commerce by its Influence upon the Northern Continent of *America*. ——This they have carried on for a Time, with the utmoſt Secrecy;——yet, it muſt be admitted that our Infant Colonies ſoon felt the ill Effects of having ſuch Neighbours, and that made them complain, though they could not then meet with a Remedy.

I am ſorry to ſay, that our People have been too remarkable for blazing abroad (by printed Papers) Matters that were only in Embrio, and by that Means have too often miſcarried, which, if otherwiſe, might have been of great Beneſi to *Britain*.

Now

Now, as to our late Expedition to *Quebec*, the *Monitor*, in his Panegyric upon ſome of the Land Officers who were employed on that glorious Occaſion, very juſtly ſays:

" The Officers were Men that had no private " Intereſt to favour in prejudice to their Coun- " try. The Miniſtry allowed of no Delays, and " left nothing to Chance that could be provided " for; and the Commanders were reſolved to " conquer or die.

" O *WOLFE!* Thy Memory will for ever " ſhine among the *Britiſh* Annals.

" Oh! how glorious, how immortal is the Man, " who thus parts with his Life in his Country's " Cauſe! *Carthage* may boaſt of her *Hannibal*, " and *Rome* may decree Triumphs to her *Scipio* " but true Courage never appeared more glorious " than in the Death of the *Britiſh WOLFE*. A " *Marlborough* and an *Eugene* have left us many " Examples of *Britiſh* Conduct and Valour in time " of War; but this one Act of General *WOLFE* " has added more Luſtre to the *Britiſh* Crown, and " done more Service to his Country, than all the " Sieges and Battles won by theſe brave Generals. " In *WOLFE* was revived the Courage of our " *Edwards* and *Henries*, and that military Skill

" and Diſcipline which enabled thoſe puny Armies
" at *Poictiers*, *Creſſy* and *Agincourt*, to defeat the
" vaſt Armies of *France*. How ought we to pub-
" liſh the Praiſes of him, who died in the Aquiſi-
" tion of ſo important a Conqueſt, and breathed
" his laſt with this Exhortation and Reſignation:

" *Purſue your Victory, and I ſhall die in Peace!*

" MONCKTON led the Army forward to Victory,
" with a Bravery becoming the Example of his
" Predeceſſor in Command: and when his Wounds
" made it neceſſary to conſult for the public
" Good, and to reſign his Command to General
" TOWNSHEND, behold! with what Eagerneſs
" this honourable Gentleman (to whom the Na-
" tion is greatly indebted for the Eſtabliſhment of
" the preſent Militia) flew into the Center of Ac-
" tion, where two Generals had fallen, and with
" what Coolneſs and Judgment he filled his Sta-
" tion. He dealt about him ſo dexterouſly with
" the Inſtruments of Death, that nothing but their
" Retreat, with great Loſs, within the Walls of
" the City, could ſave the whole Army of our Ene-
" mies from falling under the Edge of our Swords;
" and, by a Conduct worthy of the moſt experi-
" enced General, this is he, who deſpiſing Solitude
" and Eaſe, when he ſaw his Country diſgraced in
" the Field, ſought for an Opportunity to retrieve
" her Character, and to revenge her Cauſe; and

" who,

" who, by his military Atchievements, has adorn-
" ed that Coronet to which he was born "*.

The

* The *Monitor*, in his Invective againſt thoſe who inwardly grieved at our late Succeſs, from Envy to the Authors of it, aſks this remarkable Queſtion:

" Has *Britain* raiſed a Monument to *Marlborough* at
" *Blenheim*, for a Victory that brought us no Profit, and
" is it poſſible, that this Generation can receive with
" Indifference the Accounts of *Wolfe* ſlain, *Monckton*
" wounded, and of *Townſhend* triumphing in a Victory,
" which is of the greateſt Conſequence to this Nation?
" They that make a noble Stand, though they fail at
" laſt, deſerve Praiſe. What then is due to thoſe that
" conquer, whoſe Conqueſts are of the higheſt Impor-
" tance, and whoſe Miſcarriage might have entirely
" ruined our national Affairs? But, to conclude, ſuch
" Language is very improper in the Mouths of degrad-
" ing Men, who have been ſtanding Advocates for thoſe
" Officers who would neither give nor obey Orders."

If there are any ſuch envious Men in *Britain*, as the *Monitor* here hints at, he will do well to remember, *that the Sun can ſooner let fall its Beams without a Shadow, than Merit can exiſt without Detraction.*

It is wiſhed that this maſterly Writer would put his Name to his Performances, that the Public might do him the Honour he deſerves.—For ſeveral great Perſonages have declared, that they have always paid greater Regard to Letters wrote in the public Service, where the Authors have had the Courage and Honeſty to place their real Names to them, than they have done to thoſe who have omitted ſo to do.

For if what I have here mentioned was generally practiſed, it would contribute greatly to the putting an End to the uttering ſo many ſcandalous Libels, which have been from Time to Time publiſhed here, to the Diſgrace of *Britain*. Indeed ſome foreign Countries appears hide-

The *Monitor*, it is true, has not mentioned, by Name, Brigadier General *Murray* in his Panegyric;

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ous to the People of our Iſland, when they have heard of the frequent Aſſaſſinations that have been committed there by Ruffians, in ſtabbing Men in the Dark for the Sake of Hire. But then, let it be remembered, that our Nation has appeared equally as hideous to them, upon Account of their ſeeing ſo frequently publiſhed Pieces wrote by nameleſs, envious, and malicious Libellers, calculated ſolely to ſtab or deſtroy reputable Perſons Characters in the Dark, for the Sake of ſerving their own malicious purpoſes.—*In ſhort, it would be doing ſuch ſort of Writers nothing but Juſtice, to conſider them in no other Light, than as cowardly Aſſaſſins, and the Publiſhers their Abbettors; for if there were no Receivers, there would be no Thieves, nor would there be any ſuch baſe Authors, if there were no Publiſhers.*

Since the writing of this, I accidently dipt into one of the Volumes of the Spectators, and there find I am well juſtified in what I have above aſſerted, and therefore I ſhall here take the Liberty to extract from the beautiful Writings of that Author what he has in part ſaid on the Occaſion.

" We learn from a Fragment of *Cicero*, that though " there were very few capital Puniſhments in the Twelve " Tables, a Libel or Lampoon, which took away the " good Name of another, was to be puniſhed with " Death. Our Satire is nothing but Ribaldry and Bil-" lingſgate; Scurrility paſſes for Wit, and he who can " call Names in the greateſt Variety of Phraſes, is looked " upon to have the ſhrewdeſt Parts. By this Means " the Honour of Families is ruined, the higheſt Poſt " and the greateſt Titles are rendered cheap and vile in " the Sight of the People; the nobleſt Virtues, and the " moſt exalted Parts expoſed to the Contempt of the Vi-" cious and the Ignorant.

" As

gyric; nor has the News Papers (as ſome has ſaid) ſo often commended this brave Officer, as they have the other Generals. Yet, all agree he is, ſo far as his Command extended, equally meritorious with either of the Survivors, and conſequently deſerving the high Eſteem and Regard of the Public, which he moſt certainly has;—— but then, as a Letter-Writer obſerves, the Public has acted on this glorious Occaſion like a fond afflicted Parent; it has mourned over the dead *Hector*, and perhaps paſſionately preferred him to fifty dutiful Survivors; if it has neglected to give due Honours to many of the Living, it is becauſe they live to be hereafter recompenſed by its Careſſes; and no doubt they will in time meet with ſuitable Rewards, in return for their faithful Services.

" As this cruel Practice tends to the utter Subverſion " of all Truth and Humanity among us, it deſerves the " utmoſt Deteſtation and Diſcouragement of all who have " either the Love of their Country, or the Honour of " their Religion at Heart. I would therefore earneſtly " recommend it to the Conſideration of thoſe who deal " in theſe pernicious Sorts of Writing, and of thoſe " who take Pleaſure in reading them. As to the Firſt, " I have, (ſays the *Spectator*) ſpoken of them in my for- " mer Papers, and have not ſtuck to rank them with the " Murderer and Aſſaſſin. Every honeſt Man ſets as high " a Value upon a good Name, as upon Life itſelf; and " I cannot but think, that thoſe who privately aſſault the " one, would deſtroy the other, might they do it with " the ſame Secrecy and Impugnity.

I ſhall

I ſhall here add to what I have juſt related, concerning the Loſs of General *WOLFE*, a Clauſe taken out of a private Letter from G——l *T*——*d*, as it is averred (and which the Public has been favoured with.) This, I am the more induced to do, becauſe it fully ſhews, that he greatly valued and reſpected that immortal Leader. Theſe are his Words,

" I am not aſhamed to own to you, that my " Heart does not exult in the midſt of this Suc- " ceſs; I have loſt but a Friend in General " *WOLFE*; our Country has loſt a ſure Support, " and a perpetual Honour. If the World were " but ſenſible at how dear a Price we have pur- " chaſed *Quebec*, in his Death, it would damp " the public Joy. Our beſt Conſolation is, that " Providence ſeemed not to promiſe he ſhould " remain long amongſt us: He was himſelf ſen- " ſible of his Conſtitution, and determined to " croud into a few Years, Actions that would " have adorned a length of Life."

All the Letters agree, that there has continued through the whole Courſe of this important Expedition, a perfect good Underſtanding between the Army and Navy; and that all exerted themſelves to the utmoſt of their Power in the Execution of their Duty.

Mr.

Mr. *Monckton* in a Poſtſcript to his Letter commends the Bravery of our Forces.

Mr. *Townſhend* in the Concluſion of his Letter to Mr. Secretary *Pitt*, gratefully acknowledges the Behaviour of the Fleet, as follows:

" I ſhould not do Juſtice to the Admirals, and " the Naval Service, if I neglected this Occaſion " of acknowledging how much we are indebt- " ed for our Succeſs to the conſtant Aſſiſtance " and Support received from them, and the per- " fect Harmony and Correſpondence, which has " prevailed throughout all our Operations in the " uncommon Difficulties which the Nature of " this Country in particular, preſents to military " Operations of a great Extent, and which no " Army can itſelf ſolely ſupply; the immenſe " Labour in Artillery, Stores and Proviſions; " the long Watchings, and Attendance in Boats; " the drawing up our Artillery by the Seamen, " even in the Heat of Action; it is my Duty, " ſhort as my Command has been, to acknow- " ledge, for that Time, how great a Share the " Navy has had in this ſucceſsful Campaign."

It has been juſtly taken Notice of, that at firſt the News of this important Conqueſt was received here with univerſal Joy.—But when the Loſs of

of the General was afterwards mentioned, the Face of Sorrow appeared upon the Brows of thoſe, who before had been rejoicing, upon account of our having made ſo glorious an Acquiſition.

The late brave General *WOLFE* was born at *Weſtram* in *Kent*, and there chriſtened, Jan. 11, 1726, as appears from the Pariſh Regiſter.—He commenced his military Life in the Year 1740,—and was preſent in almoſt every Action during the laſt War in *Flanders*, and upon all Occaſions gave Proof of his Bravery, as well as his Skill and Knowledge in the Art of War.

After he was made Lieutenant Colonel of *Kingſley*'s Regiment, he took great Pains to form and diſcipline it.—Witneſs the uſeful Inſtructions which he drew up and delivered to the Soldiers, while they were quartered at *Canterbury*, in the latter End of the Year 1755, and that at a Time when it was apprehended that the *French* had formed a Deſign to make a Deſcent on our Coaſt. Theſe Inſtructions fully ſhew, that he was a moſt excellent Officer, and carefully attended to the Diſcharge of his Duty; and it has been ſince remarked of this Regiment, that they behaved moſt glorioufly in the late Battle of *Minden*.—In 1757, he had an under Command in the Expedition to *Rochfort*. How it came to miſcarry,

miſcarry, has been often mentioned;—but whether it is truth or not, I ſhall not at preſent enquire into.——His Behaviour and Bravery in the Expedition to *Louiſburgh* has been frequently repeated to his Honour. So that by degrees, he arrived at the chief Command of the Army, in which, though he conquered, yet fell in the Action, as before obſerved, on the 13th of *September*, 1759.

We cannot ſum up this young martial Hero's Character in ſo fit Language as that in the following Lines, from Mr. *Addiſon's Campaign.*

The Hero's Breaſt ſtill ſwells with great Deſigns,
In ev'ry Thought the tow'ring Genius ſhines:
If to the Foe his dreadful Courſe he bends,
O'er the wide Continent his March extends:
If Sieges in his lab'ring Thoughts are form'd,
Camps are aſſaulted, and an Army ſtorm'd;
If to the Fight his active Soul is bent,
The Fate of Empires turn on its Event.
A thouſand glorious Actions that might claim
Triumphant Laurels, and immortal Fame,
Confus'd in Crowds of glorious Actions lie,
And Troops of Hero's undiſtinguiſh'd die.
—O *WOLFE!* how can I behold thy Fate,
And not the Wonders of thy Youth relate!
How can I ſee the Gay, the Brave, the Young,
Fall in the Cloud of War, and lie unſung!

In Joys of Conqueſt he reſigns his Breath,
And, fill'd with laſting Glory, ſmiles in Death *.

The Citizens of *London* were the firſt that particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in their collective Body, upon receiving the News of this Conqueſt, by a moſt humble and loyal Addreſs to the Throne, ; wherein they celebrated the glorious Succeſſes that had attended his moſt Sacred Majeſty's Arms, both by Sea and Land, during the Compaſs of this Year; and at the ſame time, they lamented the Loſs of General *WOLFE*, in the moſt moving Terms.—— In ſhort, the Addreſs is drawn up in ſuch ſtrong and elegant Terms, that it may be truly ſaid, *It ſpeaks the native Language of the Heart*: and therefore, I cannot forbear laying before your Honour ſome of the intereſting Paragraphs, as follows:

" The Reduction of Fort *du Queſne*, on the " *Ohio*, (1); of the Iſland of *Goree* in *Africa*, " (2); and of *Guadalupe*, with its Dependencies " in the *Weſt-Indies* (3); the Repulſe and Defeat

* The Mother of General *WOLFE* was ſiſter to the late worthy, honourable, and brave *Edward Thompſon*, Eſq; who was in his Life-time one of the Members for *York*, and was born near that City; he was alſo one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and was remarkable in this Particular, for preferring in the Navy, (without regard to Relationſhip) thoſe who had been found from Experience, through their faithful and diligent Services, to have deſerved well of their Country.

" of

" of the whole *French* Army by a Handful of " Infantry in the Plains of *Minden* (4); the " taking of *Niagara* (5); *Ticonderoga* (6); and " *Crown Point* (7); the naval Victory off *Cape* " *Lagos* (8); the Advantages gained over the " *French* Nation in the *Eaſt-Indies* (9); and above " all, the Conqueſt of *Quebec*, (the Capital of " the *French* Empire, in *North America*) in a " Manner ſo glorious to your Majeſty's Arms, " againſt every Advantage of Situation and ſu- " perior Numbers, *are ſuch Events, as will for* " *ever render your Majeſty's auſpicious Reign the fa-* " *vourite Æra in the Hiſtory of* Great-Britain.

" But whilſt we reflect with Surpriſe and Gra- " titude upon this laſt and moſt important Con- " queſt, permit us, gracious Sovereign, to expreſs " our great Regret for the immenſe (though " almoſt only) Loſs which has attended it, in " *the Death of that gallant General, whoſe Abilities* " *formed, whoſe Courage attempted, and whoſe Con-* " *duct happily effected the glorious Enterpriſe in which* " *he fell, leaving to future Times an heroic Example* " *of Military Skill, Diſcipline, and Fortitude.*

" Meaſures of ſuch National Concern, ſo inva- " riably purſued, and Acquiſitions of ſo much " Conſequence to the POWER and TRADE * " of *Great Britain*, are the nobleſt Proofs of your " Majeſty's paternal Affection, and Regard for the

* COMMERCE.

" true Intereſt of your Kingdoms; and reflect " Honour upon thoſe, whom your Majeſty has " been pleaſed to admit into your Council, or " to intruſt with the Conduct of your Fleets " and Armies."

In a Word, GENERAL *WOLFE* deſerves all the Immortality that the Pen can beſtow. May therefore his Laurels ever flouriſh;——and it is my hearty Wiſh that the ſurviving Generals, Admirals, Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen, who ſo gallantly behaved in this Expedition, may ſeverally meet with ſuitable Rewards for the extraordinary Fatigue, Toil, and Trouble they went through, before the Conqueſt of *Quebec* was completed. I am,

SIR,

With the greateſt Submiſſion and Reſpect,

Your moſt Humble,

And moſt Obedient Servant,

To Command,

Richmond, *Nov.* 17, 1759.

J. GROVE.

POSTSCRIPT.

I Shall here preſent your Honour with a ſhort Account of the taking the different Places mentioned in the *London* Addreſs, and range them in Order, one after the other, as they are there diſtinctly repeated,

I. The *London Gazette*, of *Jan.* 20, laſt, gives us an Extract of a Letter from the *Faithful Brigadier General Forbes*, to the Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces in *North America*;—— wherein, he congratulates him *upon the important Event of having expelled the* French *from* FORT DU QUESNE, *and the prodigious Tract of fine rich Country* thereabouts.— *Major* Halket, who was diſpatched by the General with the News of this Conqueſt, was not arrived when this *Gazette* was publiſhed.

II. *The Honourable* and *Attentive* Commodore KEPPEL, in a Letter to his Honour PITT, gives him an Account, dated from *on board the* Torbay, in GOREE-BAY, *Jan.* 3, 1759, *of the Surrender of that Iſland, and of its Forts, Garriſon, &c. at Diſcretion,*

Diſcretion, to his Majeſty's Squadron.——Two Day after this Surrender, *Lieutenant Colonel* WORGE fixed a proper Garriſon in the Place.

III. An *Extraordinary Gazette*, dated *June* 14, 1759, relates, that Colonel *Clavering*, and Captain *Leſlie* arrived with Letters *from the Brave and Honourable General* Barrington, *and the Indefatigable Commodore* Moore, *with the moſt agreeable News of the taking of* GUADALUPE, *and its Dependencies*, in the *Weſt-Indies*. In this Expedition both Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen, and in ſhort, all concerned, behaved becoming *True Britons*.

IV. Another *Extraordinary Gazette* of *Aug.* 28, laſt, gives us a Letter from the Honourable Major General *Yorke*, to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Holderneſs*;——*wherein, he wiſhes his Lordſhip Joy, upon the glorious Victory obtained by his Highneſs, Prince* Ferdinand, *over the* French, *on the 1ſt of that Month.* His Grace the Duke of *Richmond*, and ſeveral other *Britiſh* Officers were in the Engagement, as Volunteers; and it was there, that the *Britiſh* and *Hanoverian* Infantry gained immortal Honour, through their gallant and brave Behaviour in the Battle.

V. *July* 25 laſt, *the Well-deſerving Sir* William Johnſon, *Bart*, ſent a Letter to *Major General* Amherſt,—This General has gained great Reputation,

tation, upon Account of his faithful Services, during the Courſe of this preſent War in *America*;) wherein he gives a particular Relation of NIAGARA ſurrendering, after it had ſtood a Siege, to his Majeſty's Arms that Day; and concludes with obſerving, —*That during the whole Progreſs of the Siege, which was ſevere and painful, the Officers and Men behaved with the utmoſt Chearfulneſs and Bravery*; but, ſays he, *I have only to regret the Loſs of General* Prideaux, *and Colonel* Johnſon. *However, I have endeavoured to purſue the late General's Meaſures, the good Effects of which he deſerved to enjoy.*——This is in Part ſpeaking like a brave and grateful Officer.

VI. *Major General* Amherſt ſent a Letter, dated *July* 27, by Lieutenant Colonel *Amherſt*, wherein he acquainted Mr. Secretary PITT with having taken Poſſeſſion *of the Fort and Lines of* Ticonderoga.

VII. *Sept.* 10, laſt, one other *London Gazette Extraordinary*, publiſhed a Letter from Major General *Amherſt*, dated at CROWN POINT, *Aug.* 5, 1759, wherein he relates to Mr. Secretary PITT the Particulars of his having taken Poſſeſſion of that IMPORTANT PLACE, which has for many Years greatly annoyed our Colonies; and concludes his Letter with this very remarkable Paragraph.

" I ordered

" I ordered Lieutenant Colonel *Eyre* to trace " out the Ground for a Fort, which I will ſet " about with all poſſible Expedition. This Poſt " ſecures entirely all his Majeſty's Dominions " that are behind it, from the Inroads of the " Enemy, and the Scalping Parties that have in- " feſted the whole Country; and it will give great " Peace and Quiet to the King's Subjects, who " will now ſettle in their Habitations from this " to *New-York*. I ſhall take faſt Hold of it, and " not neglect, at the ſame Time, to forward " every Meaſure I can, to enable me to paſs " *Lake Champlain*, and you may be aſſured, Sir, " I ſhall, to the beſt of my Capacity, try to pur- " ſue every Thing for the Succeſs and Honour " of his Majeſty's Arms."

VIII. The *London Gazette Extraordinary*, dated *Sept.* 7, gives us a Letter, dated *Aug.* 20, 1759, from the wary but Intrepid Admiral *Boſcawen*, to whom theſe Kingdoms are greatly indebted, for ſeveral ſignal and glorious Services, which that Honourable Gentleman has (upon ſeveral important Occaſions) rendered to his King and Country. In this Letter, which is addreſſed to Mr. *Clevland*, he relates the Steps he had taken ſince his laſt Letter to him, concerning the Affairs of the Fleet, and next ſpeaks of the Engagement he had had with a *French* Squadron, as follows,

" Some

" Some of the headmoſt Ships began to en-
" gage; but I could not get up to the *Ocean*
" till near Four. In about half an Hour, the
" *Namur*'s Mizen-maſt and both Top-ſail Yards
" were ſhot away: The Enemy then made all
" the Sail they could. I ſhifted my Flag to the
" *Newark*, and ſoon after the *Centaur* of 74 Guns
" ſtruck. I purſued all Night, and in the Morn-
" ing of the 19th, ſaw only four Sail ſtanding in
" for the Land, (two of the beſt Sailers having
" altered their Courſe in the Night.) We were
" not above three Miles from them, and not
" above ſix Leagues from the Shore, but very
" little Wind. About Nine, the *Ocean* ran
" amongſt the Breakers, and the three others
" anchored. I ſent the *Intrepid* and *America*
" to deſtroy the *Ocean*. Capt. *Pratten* having
" anchored, could not get in; but Capt. *Kirke*
" performed that Service alone. On his firſt fir-
" ing at the *Ocean*, ſhe ſtruck. Capt. *Kirke* ſent
" his Officers on board. M. de la Clue having
" one Leg broke, and the other wounded, and
" been landed about half an Hour; but they
" found the Captain, M. Le Comte de Carne,
" and ſeveral Officers and Men on board. Capt.
" Kirke, after taking them out, finding it im-
" poſſible to bring the Ship off, ſet her on Fire.
" Capt. Bentley, of the Warſpright, was ordered
" againſt the Temeraire of 74 Guns, and brought

" her off with little Damage, the Officers and " all on board. At the ſame Time, Vice-Admi- " ral Broderick with his Diviſion burnt the Re- " doubtable, her Officers and Men having quit- " ted her, being bulged; and brought the Mo- " deſte, of 64 Guns, off very little damaged.

" I have the Pleaſure to acquaint their Lord- " ſhips, that moſt of his Majeſty's Ships under " my Command ſailed better than thoſe of the " Enemy.

Here follows a Liſt of the *French* Ships burnt and taken.

	Guns.	
1. L'Ocean	80	Burnt.
2. Le Redoutable	74	
3. Le Centaure	74	Taken.
4. Le Temeraire	74	
5. Le Modeſte.	64	

IX. The next News we received was that of the Advantage gained over the *French* Nation in the *Eaſt-Indies*, in certain Letters from Vice-Admiral *Pocock*, wherein this brave Admiral gives an Account of the Proceedings of his Majeſty's Forces by Sea and Land, from the 24th of *March* 1758, to the 19th of *April* 1759.

Speaking of the Engagement with the *French* Fleet, on the 29th of *March* 1758.——*He obſerved*,

ed, that Commodore Stevens, *Captain* Latham, *and Captain* Somerſet, *who were in the Van, and Captain* Kempenfelt, *(the Commodore's Captain) behaved as brave gallant Officers, and that Captain* Harriſon, *as well as all his Officers and Men belonging to the* Yarmouth, *gave him ſenſible Satisfaction*; —but the Behaviour of the Captains in the Rear appeared ſo faulty, that he called a Court Martial, who ſentenced Capt. *Nicholas Vincent* to be diſmiſſed from the Command of the *Weymouth*, Capt. *George Legg* of the *Newcaſtle*, to be caſhiered from his Majeſty's Service, and Captain *William Brereton* of the *Cumberland*, to loſe one Year's Rank as a Poſt Captain.

The Admiral alſo ſays, that on the 25th of *July*, he ſailed *in queſt of the Enemy*, and had on the 27th another Engagement with them, in which he had gained a conſiderable Advantage over the *French*, and that both the Officers and Men on that Occaſion, behaved to his entire Satisfaction.

He ſpeaks of the Surrender of *Fort St. David's*, and of the miſerable Condition the *French* Troops were reduced under M. *Lally*, for want of Money, *&c.*

X. And to crown all, the glorious Conqueſt of *Quebec*.

In fact, it would fill a Volume, were I to relate at large the gallant Actions of our Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen, in the different Expeditions I have been ſpeaking of. The Account publiſhed by *Richard Gardiner*, Eſq; as to the taking of *Guadalupe*, contains great Variety of intereſting Matters, ſome of which follows:

" Upon ſigning the Capitulation, the Inhabi-
" tants returned to their Plantations and Houſes;
" they began alſo to repair the Ruins at *Baſſe-*
" *Terre*; where ſoon after Shops were opened,
" and the Produce of the Country ſold as uſual,
" unmoleſted by the Troops in Camp or Garri-
" ſon, where General *Barrington* cauſed the ſtrict-
" eſt Diſcipline to be obſerved; *and behaved*
" *with ſo much Affability, and was ſo eaſy of Acceſs*
" *to all the Natives, that it would be difficult to ſay*
" *whether he ſeemed to be moſt reſpected by the Army*
" *or the Iſland* *.

The

* It was happy for the Nation that ſo worthy and affable an Officer as Colonel *Clavering* had ſuch a conſiderable Command on this Occaſion;—his gallant Behaviour at the taking the Place before and while the General was ill, has been highly commended, and juſtly applauded by him.—(Indeed the Worth of this Gentleman was in part known before he embarked; witneſs the Sorrow and Concern the whole Company in the Guards expreſſed upon his quitting the Command of it, as their Colonel, when he went upon the above Expedition;)—for if it had been otherwiſe, and a proud and haughty Officer had had the Command, the Miſchiefs that might

The Gentleman gives us to underſtand, that the Extent and Produce of this Country, and the Strength of it, muſt, as we are now poſſeſſed of ſo charming an Iſland, be of great Advantage to *Britain*; for ſays he, "The Beauty of its Si-"tuation, where like a Queen ſhe ſits, enthron-"ed among the leſſer Iſlands, and by that Means "has it in her Power to convey Relief or Deſtruc-"tion to all the Colonies around." In ſhort, the Soil is ſo rich and fertile, that the Sugar Canes are cut ſix Times without planting.—He farther obſerves, the Poſſeſſion of *Guadalupe* for many Reaſons, is of the greateſt Importance to the *Engliſh* Merchants, eſpecially in Time of War; and indeed, upon all Accounts it appears to be a moſt noble Acquiſition.

Mr. *Gardiner*, after concluding his Account of the Expedition, ſays to the following Effect:

That the *Britiſh* Arms acquired Reputation even from the Enemy; the Intrepidity of the Officers who commanded, and the Reſolution of

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might have enſued is eaſily to be gueſſed at;—and, in fact, it would have been but a poor Satisfaction to a brave and loyal People, to find at laſt that through the Pride and Self-Opinion of one of the Commanders, an Attempt of ſo great Conſequence had miſcarried.—Though upon his Return, he ſhould be diſmiſſed the Service, and by that Means, *Pride at laſt would, as it juſtly deſerved,* have *met with a Fall.*

the

the Men who obeyed, were very uncommon and remarkable;—they were expoſed to Dangers they had never known, to Diſorders they had never felt, to a Climate more fatal than the Enemy, to a Method of Fighting they had never ſeen; *(but the brave and gallant General* Oglethorpe, *and the Regiment he commanded, had many Years before this Expedition ſeen ſuch Fighting; and therefore they knew how to repel and defeat thoſe Sort of Savage Brutes, that our gallant Countrymen had to contend with in this Expedition.)*

Next the Gentleman moſt truely ſays, that the Officers and Men were continually harraſſed with Alarms, and fatigued with conſtant Duty: yet they ſtill advanced alert in all Hours of Caution, and were invincible in their Attacks.——Fortune at laſt declared in their Favour, and Conqueſt became the Recompence of Virtue. After he has done Juſtice to the Land Forces, he proceeds as follows:

" Nor were the Officers and Seamen of the " Royal Squadron at all inferior to their ſeveral " Departments to the Gentlemen of the Army, " and while we admire the diſtinguiſhed Rapidity " of *Crumpe*, the gallant Impetuoſity of *Deſbriſay* " and *Melville*, we are called upon with equal " Juſtice to applaud the ſpirited Perſeverance of " the intrepid *Shuldham* (of the *Panther*), and the " youthful Ardour of the brave old *Leſlie*, (of " the

" the *Briſtol*), not to omit the memorable and ir-
" reſiſtible Fire of the *St. George*, Capt. *Gayton*,
" and *Cambridge*, Captain *Burton**.

Upon the Meeting of the Parliament, on the 13th of *November*, the Lords Commiſſioners (of which his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Wales* was firſt named in the Commiſſion) made a Speech to both Houſes, and was delivered by the Lord Keeper; and among others there are the following glorious Paſſages in it:

" *His Majeſty ſees, and devoutly adores the*
" *Hand of Providence, in the many ſignal Succeſſes*
" *both by Sea and Land, in the Courſe of the laſt*
" *Summer.*

* As Mr. *Gardiner* has ſpoke ſo highly in Commendation of the above Officers, ſuffer me to mention a dead one; I mean Captain *Sabine Deaken*, Commander of the *King's-Fiſher Bomb*, who died in this Expedition, and whoſe Character was drawn up (as I am informed) by an Officer of the firſt Rank who was preſent; and which is ſo amiable, that I cannot forbear but to introduce it. " To ſpeak of him as a Man, he was Humane, Benevolent, and Sincere; as a Friend, Conſtant, Warm, Diſintereſted, and Generous; as a Commander, Brave, Merciful, Reſolute, and Honourable; beloved by all that knew him; univerſally regretted; who moſt knew him, moſt lamented him. Amidſt the Tears of Officers and Seamen, was buried in the Sea, *July* 28, 1759." He was born at *Kilternan*, in the County of *Dublin*, in *Ireland*, *May* 22, 1727, and was Nephew to the late General *Sabine*, who was Governor of *Gibraltar*, and died there.

" We

" We have it alſo in Command from his Ma-
" jeſty to acquaint you, that the happy Progreſs
" of our Succeſſes, *from the taking of* Goree, *on*
" *the Coaſt of* Africa, *to the Conqueſt of ſo many*
" *important Places in* America, *with the Defeat*
" *of the* French *Army in* Canada, *and the Reduc-*
" *tion of their capital City of* Quebec, *effected*
" *with ſo much Honour to the Courage and Conduct*
" *of his Majeſty's Officers both at Sea and Land;*
" *and with ſo great Luſtre to his intrepid Forces;*
" *together with the important Succeſs obtained by his*
" *Majeſty's Fleet off* Cape Lagos; and the effec-
" tual blocking-up, for ſo many Months, the
" principal Part of the Navy of *France*, in their
" own Ports; are Events which muſt have filled
" the Hearts of all his Majeſty's faithful Subjects,

* It is to be obſerved, that before the Meeting of the Parliament, his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to iſſue a Proclamation for a public Thankſgiving to Almighty God, on the 29th of *November*, Inſtant, for the ſignal Bleſſings beſtowed upon theſe Kingdoms. It is here further to be obſerved, that his Majeſty has already been graciouſly pleaſed to beſtow ſeveral Military Honours upon many of the Officers, who had particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the Service of their Country, in the different Parts of the World, laſt Summer; and his Majeſty has alſo, as a further Mark of his Royal Approbation of the Citizens of *London*'s Zeal and Affection for his Perſon and Government, beſtowed the Dignity of Baronet upon their late chief Magiſtrate, Sir *Richard Glynn*, and has alſo conferred the like Honour on Sir *Samuel Fludyer*, one of the Aldermen of the ſaid City.

" as

" as well as his own, with the ſincereſt Joy*:
" and, his Majeſty truſts, will convince you, that
" there has been no Want of Vigilance or Vi-
" gour, on his Part, in exerting thoſe Means,
" which you, with ſo much Prudence and public-
" ſpirited Zeal, put into his Majeſty's Hands.

" That our Advantages have extended far-
" ther; and the Divine Bleſſing has favoured
" us in the *Eaſt-Indies*, where the dangerous
" Deſigns of his Majeſty's Enemies have miſ-
" carried, and that valuable Branch of our
" Trade has received great Benefit and Pro-
" tection.

" That the memorable Victory gained over
" the *French* near *Minden* has long made a deep
" Impreſſion on the Minds of his Majeſty's Peo-
" ple; and that, if the Criſis in which that Battle
" was fought, the ſuperior Numbers of the Ene-
" my, and the great and able Conduct of his
" Majeſty's General, Prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunſ-*
" *wick*, are conſidered, that Action muſt be the
" Subject of laſting Admiration and Thankful-
" neſs.

" That if any Thing could fill the Breaſts of
" his Majeſty's good Subjects with ſtill farther

* Here the brave Sir *Edward Hawke* commanded.—His Royal Highneſs Prince *Edward* was on board the Admiral's Ship for ſeveral Months.—What may not *Britain* (in Time) expect from ſo illuſtrious a young Prince, who is not contented to learn the Art of Naviga ion from Theory only, but from Practice, and that in the rough Part of the Ocean, *The Bay of Biſcay*.

" Degrees of Exultation, it is the diſtinguiſhed " and unſhaken Valour of his Majeſty's Troops, " owned and applauded by thoſe whom they over- " came." The Glory they have gained is not mere- " ly their own; but, in a national View, is one of " the moſt important Circumſtances of our Suc- " ceſs, as it muſt be a ſtriking Admonition to " our Enemies, with whom they have to con- " tend *.

" That his Majeſty's good Brother and Ally " the King of *Pruſſia*, attacked and ſurrounded " by ſo many conſiderable Powers, has, by his " Magnanimity and Abilities, and the Bravery of " his Troops, been able, in a ſurpriſing Manner, " to prevent the Miſchiefs concerted with ſuch " united Force againſt him.

" His Majeſty has farther commanded us to " obſerve to you, That, as his Majeſty entered " into this War, not from Views of Ambition, " ſo he does not wiſh to continue it from Motives " of Reſentment. The Deſire of his Majeſty's " Heart is, to ſee a Stop put to the Effuſion of " Chriſtian Blood. Whenever ſuch Terms of " Peace can be eſtabliſhed, as ſhall be juſt and

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* His Majeſty has been pleaſed to make his Highneſs Prince *Ferdinand*, one of the Knights of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and he has been inveſted with that Order, with the uſual Ceremonies, by the moſt Noble the Marquis of *Granby*, General of the *Britiſh* Forces in *Germany*, and another, who were ſpecially commiſſioned for that Purpoſe.

" honourable

" honourable for his Majeſty and his Allies, and " by procuring ſuch Advantages, as from the " Succeſſes of his Majeſty's Arms, may, in Rea- " ſon and Equity, be expected ſhall bring along " with them full Security for the future; his " Majeſty will rejoice to ſee the Repoſe of *Europe* " reſtored on ſuch ſolid and durable Foundations, " and his faithful Subjects, to whoſe liberal Sup- " port and unſhaken Firmneſs his Majeſty owes " ſo much, happy in the Enjoyment of the " Bleſſings of Peace and Tranquillity. But, in " order to this great and deſirable End, his Ma- " jeſty is confident you will agree with him, " that it is neceſſary to make ample Proviſion " for carrying on the War, in all Parts, with " the utmoſt Vigour.

" His Majeſty has, in the laſt Place, been " graciouſly pleaſed to command us to repeat to " you, the Aſſurances of the high Satisfaction his " Majeſty takes in that Union, and good Harmo- " ny, which is ſo conſpicuous amongſt his faithful " Subjects; happy in ſeeing it continued and " confirmed. And to obſerve to you, that Ex- " perience has ſhewn, how much we all owe to " it; and that nothing elſe can effectually ſecure " the Trade and Happineſs of his People."

Both the Right Hon. the H—— of P——s and the Hon. H—— of C———s have ſeverally addreſſed his moſt Sacred Majeſty, wherein they have unanimouſly expreſſed their high Satisfaction, at the Succeſſes with which it has pleaſed

God to bleſs his Arms by Sea and Land, and of their Reſolutions, the one of concurring, and the other of granting ſuch Supplies as ſhall be found neceſſary to ſuſtain and preſs with Effect all our extenſive Operations againſt the Enemy, and at the ſame time, by the Bleſſing of God, to repel and fruſtrate their daring Deſigns againſt theſe Kingdoms.

Nor has the P——t of *I——d*, which is now ſitting, omitted in the leaſt to expreſs their Duty and Loyalty, as well as their Joy and Satisfaction upon Account of the Succeſſes that has attended his moſt Sacred M——y's Arms, by Sea and Land.

Whilſt the P——ts of theſe Kingdoms were ſignalizing their Duty and Loyalty TO THE BEST OF KINGS, Addreſſes from the chief Cities and Boroughs were continually ſent up and preſented; wherein they have all acknowledged their grateful Senſe of the many ſignal Succeſſes, that, through the Bleſſing of the Almighty has attended his Arms, both by Sea and Land; and at the ſame Time aſſured his Majeſty, of their ſincers and firm Reſolutions to ſtand by, and ſupport him againſt all his Enemies.—That from the City of *Glouceſter* has the following very remarkable Paſſages in it.

" In the Review of many of theſe great At-
" chievements, we behold with joyful Surprize
" every

" every Obſtacle of Art, of Nature, of Situation,
" of Climate, and of ſuperior Numbers, over-
" come by the Intrepidity of your Majeſty's
" Troops and Naval Forces, and the Abilities
" and Perſeverance of thoſe who commanded
" them: Nor doth the Victories and Acquiſitions
" of your Majeſty's Fleets and Armies redound
" more to the Honour, than to the real Intereſt
" and Benefit of our Country, the Welfare and
" Protection of our Trade, the Extenſion of the
" Proteſtant Religion, and the Deliverance of ſo
" many of your Majeſty's Subjects from the En-
" croachments of their Enemies, and all the Hor-
" ror of Savage Cruelty *.

" Other Monarchs often unſheath the Sword
" on Views of Ambition, or for their own Glory;
" but it is yours to protect your Subjects, their
" Rights and Privileges: 'Tis hence, that amidſt
" the Calamities of War, deſtructive to other Na-
" tions, ſo many real Bleſſings are derived to us,

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* It is now hoped, after M. *Voltaire* has read the different Relations of the Bravery of the *Britiſh* Forces, both by Sea and Land, during the laſt Summer, he will, in the next Edition of his Account given of the *Engliſh* Nation, where he has ſpoken diſreſpectfully of them as Soldiers, ſtrike out that Part, and from the Force of Truth only, admit his Error, by acknowledging, that both our Soldiers and Seamen are now equally as good and brave as they were in *Oliver Cromwell*'s Time; and the more ſo, for that it has lately evidently appeared to all Europe, that a ſmall Part of our Forces, have, by their Bravery and intrepid Conduct, greatly contributed towards defeating a large *French* Army at *Minden*.

" and

" and which call forth our higheſt Gratitude to " that Divine Providence, which has hitherto pro- " tected your Majeſty's Perſon, and preſerved " your Life, to the Happineſs and Glory of theſe " Nations; and may the ſame good Providence " crown your Majeſty's unparalleled Succeſs with " an honourable and laſting Peace: For while we " rejoice as *Britons*, we weep like Men for the De- " vaſtations of War: We mourn a great Man fallen " ere his Noon of Life, who had ſo early run the " Race of Glory; who, like the great *Guſtavus*, " died at the Head of his Troops, and Victory lay " bleeding by his Side."

The next News we received was an Account of General *WOLFE*'s Corpſe being brought to *England*. This appears by an Extract of a Letter from *Portſmouth*, *Nov.* 18.

" *Saturday* Morning at Seven o'Clock his Ma- jeſty's Ship *Royal William* fired Two Signal Guns for the Removal of the Remains of the ever-to- be-lamented General *WOLFE*. At Eight o'Clock the Body was lowered out of the Ship into a Twelve-oar'd Barge, tow'd by Two Twelve-oar'd Barges, and attended by Twelve Twelve-oar'd Barges, to the Bottom of the Point, in a Train of gloomy, ſilent Pomp, ſuitable to the melancholy Occaſion, Grief ſhutting up the Lips of the Four- teen Barges Crew: Minute Guns were fired from the Ships at *Spithead* from the Time of the Bo- dy's leaving the Ship to its being landed at the Point,

Point, which was one Hour: The Regiment of Invalids was ordered under Arms before Eight, and being joined by a Company of the Train in this Garriſon, marched from our Parade to the Bottom of the Point to receive the gallant Remains. At Nine the Body was landed, and put into a travelling Hearſe, attended by a mourning Coach, (both ſent from *London)* and proceeded through the Garriſon: The Colours on our Fort were ſtruck half Flag Staff; our Bells were muffled, and rung in diſmal ſolemn Concert with the March; Minute Guns were fired on our Platform at the Entrance of the Corpſe to the End of the Proceſſion; the Company of the Train led the Van, with their Arms reverſed; the Corpſe followed, and the Invalid Regiment followed the Hearſe, their Arms reverſed; they conducted the honurable Relicks to the Landport Gates, where the Train opened to the Right and Left, the Hearſe proceeded through them on their way to *London.* Thus concluded the little Ceremony we were able to pay to the firſt Claſs of Merit. Although there were many Thouſands of People aſſembled on this Occaſion, not the leaſt Diſturbance happened; nothing to be heard but Moans and murmuring broken Accents in Praiſe of their dead Hero.—At this ſad Sight who could refrain from Tears!"

The Corpſe of General *WOLFE* was brought to *Greenwich*, and on *Tueſday* Evening, the 20th

of

of *November*, inſtant, it was privately interred in the Family Vault in that Church *.

A Grand Aſſembly the other Day took into Conſideration the Loſs the Nation has ſuſtained by the Death of General *WOLFE*. A Gentleman, who is univerſally beloved and honoured by all True *Britons*, opened the Matter on this mournful Occaſion, by a Speech, in which he expreſſed his Grief for our almoſt irreparable Loſs, in ſuch eloquent and pathetic Words, that one might truly ſay,

It has ſwell'd the general Woe.

In ſhort, the whole was delivered in ſuch moving Terms, as to draw Tears from many of the Bye-ſtanders.——He was ſeconded by a Gentleman deſervedly diſtinguiſhed and reſpected, by the moſt opulent City in the World. This Matter was alſo attended to by another Gentleman, who ſpoke his Sentiments with youthful Ardour, and a becoming Zeal; and though but lately introduced into the Aſſembly, he has already diſcovered his manly Affection for his Country, and conſequently will be always well heard there.

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* He was attended to the Grave by the Rev. Mr. *Swindon*, Mr. *Fiſher*, Capt. *Delaun* of *Kingſley*'s, Capt. *Bell*, his Aid du Camp, and Lieut. *Scott* of the Regiment late Lieutenant General *Wolfe*'s, Father to the deceaſed.

I have

In a Word, this illuſtrious Soldier's Death was as much regreted within, as it had been before without doors; for they unanimouſly directed a proper application to be made to the Throne *, that a Monument ſhould be erected to his Memory, at the expence of the Public, in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, (after the example of the *Venetians*, who paid the like Honour to General *Alviano*, who faithfully ſerved, and died in their Service) as a teſtimony to the preſent and future Ages, how much his Cataſtrophe was by them lamented, upon account of his having ſurmounted by Ability and Bravery, all Obſtacles of Art and Nature, through which he gained the Victory, though at that Moment he fell at the Head of his conquering Troops.

It is affirmed that his M——y has given Directions for the erecting what has been ſo gratefully deſired;—and it is hoped there will be inſcribed on the Monument an *Engliſh* Inſcription, as well as a *Latin* one, and in ſuch large Characters, that the Old with the Young, may be able to read it.

After this very Honourable Aſſembly had thus paid their noble and generous Reſpect for the Dead, they next decreed to the following Effect: That Thanks ſhould be given to the Admirals and Generals, employed in this glorious and ſucceſsful Expedition againſt *Quebec*, and that the ſame ſhould be ſignified to them in form.

N. B. Admiral *Saunders* and General *Townſhend*, upon hearing the *Breſt* Fleet was ſailed, came to an immediate Reſolution

Reſolution at Sea, (without waiting for Orders,) to ſail to the Bay, and join Admiral *Hawke*.——The Public ſees with the higheſt Veneration and Gratitude, the generoſity of theſe Officers, who, inſtead of refuſing to give or obey Orders, have moſt nobly returned uncommanded to the Charge in Defence of their Country, though before they had gone through a moſt toilſome Campaign. This puts me in mind of a Matter that happened above two Centuries ſince.——The famed WOOLSEY being ſent on a Commiſſion to the Emperor *Maximilian*, finding his Inſtructions too ſhort, adventured to ſupply the Defect, and by that Means ſucceeded in his Commiſſion. Upon his Return, he craved Pardon of his Maſter *Henry* VII; ſays the King, *We not only pardon you, but give you our Royal Thanks*, and made him Dean of *Lincoln*; and I doubt not, but theſe gallant Officers, will alſo meet, not only with Pardon, but Thanks from their Royal and indulgent Sovereign.

Let all the Ends thou aim'ſt at be thy Country's,
Thy God and Truth's; then if thou fall'ſt——
Thou fall'ſt a bleſſed Martyr. Serve the King.

SHAKESP.

I have one Matter more to obſerve; I have known *England* above forty Years, and well remember the bad Roads that led to the Capitol. Since they have been repaired, I have had the Curioſity about five Years ago to view the Coaſt from *Chicheſter* and elſewhere; and I muſt confeſs, I was greatly ſurprized not to find ſtrong Forts there; which, if done, and Barracks made in them, they would be a Shelter to our Soldiers, (Eaſe in part the Inn-keepers and Victualers from the Hardſhips they ſuffer by having quartered on them ſuch a prodigious Number; yet at this perilous Time, I believe the moſt ſenſible of them will forbear complaining) and by that Means enable them to repel any ſudden Attempt of Invaders;—for ſurely, if you will make good Roads to your chief City, you ought certainly to have ſtrong Forts to ſtop an Enemy from making uſe of them.—I hope I ſhall be excuſed by thoſe in Power, for offering and repeating this Hint, as ſome Forts are now actually building.

F I N I S.